ldiers Claims.

rsigned having much experience and the business, still takes military nty lands and Pensions for prosecu- e government, on very reasonable h the utmost faithfulness and dis- ers to him, from claimants, must be

Congress gave lands to all the offi- rs who served one month or longer, their widows and minor children, in the United States, since 1790. on is now also made for pensions to ldiers of the Revolution, who mar- year 1800. sh information concerning the grades he Revolutionary War, which is all laimants, and difficult to procure s charges will be moderate. ormation concerning the heirs of the rs of the Revolution will be thank- viz:

lark, James Hogan,
Martin, Wm. Davis,
rtin, John White,
ore, Joshua Boman.

furnish a copy of the rolls of the ldiers of the State of North Carolina Great Britain, declared 18th of June many instances the length of service, offices and Regiments; the time of ervice ☞ also the deserters, and r to facilitate the Collection of their ery agent should have a copy. Cost h county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.
vember 1st, 1850. 88
d copy.

SKINS, LINING, &c.

CH keeps constantly on hand, Calf ining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c. 4, 1850. 80

and Sign Painting.

ibers are now prepared to execute like manner, all kinds of
ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
ng, imitation of all kinds of Marble ty of wood.
t at Mrs. Hardie's, opposite the Mar- receive prompt attention.
WHITLOCK & HARDIE.
. 12, 1850. tf 74
by.

DRIED BEEF.

IOR article of Northern Dried Beef. eived and selling at 12½ cents. By
L. B. WALKER.
850. 53

New Goods!

EPTEMBER, 1850.

s, Scott & White,

sale and Retail Dealers in
ND FANCY DRY GOODS,
nore St., Petersburg, Va.

leave to announce to our friends and ners that we are now in possession of

AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
neral assortment of the most fashiona- eign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to Winter Trade.
ully solicit an examination of aur as- ountry Merchants, as well as those

large and commodious. In it will be ading articles usually kept in a Fash- ods Store.
EEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.
1850. 77

ES, WHITE & DAVIS,

d Commission Merchants
Street, Petersburg, Va.,

ays on hand a large and well assort- of Groceries, and pay particular at- sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, other kinds of produce.
LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.
July 20 58 1y

UNION HOTEL.

Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

HIS ESTABLISHMENT has been ently fitted up, in Pacific St., near some, which is convenient to the siness parts of the City, also to the other public buildings; and within walk of the principal Steamboat lan-

or, from his long experience in the City of New York, (having been con- veyor's Hotel for several years) feels those who may visit his House will comforts of a home.
GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.
o, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

erer, and Mattress Maker,

Employ, Raleigh N. C.

es, Easy Chairs, &c., manufactured order, and at the shortest notice.

D MATTRESSES

uding the much improved Shuck tress, which will be found a perfect r or Summer.
ess Manufactory is in rear of my All orders thankfully received and promptness and despatch.
n hitherto employed by J. Henry s Maker, in this City, are at pre- ontrol, and are warranted and re- e excellent workmen.
ALFRED MITCHELL.
st 22nd, 1850. 68

TE WASH BRUSHES.

pply of various sizes, just received low.
LLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
23d 1850. 33

THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1850. NO. 5.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	Each addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	51 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	2
" " Macon	97 "	3
" " Montgomery	116 "	5
" " Mobile	138 "	6
" " New Orleans	172 "	7

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.
Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.
BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'ia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "
Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

MORE LAND FOR SALE,

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 11, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

J. HENRY HARRISS,
UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,
&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

My shop is on Wilmington street, opposite the TIMES Office.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c
Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.
For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th 1850.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 6m-60

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS
RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 1tf

THE PEPPER BOX.
CORNER OF WILMINGTON AND HARGETT STREETS.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the tastes of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,
And other Delicacies of the Season,
BAKED, SCALLOPED, FRIED, STEWED,
And done up *Brown*, with all the *et celeras:*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisine* in person. Trays handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice: and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. SMITH.
Raleigh, Nov. 18th, 1850. 93

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
JEWELRY AND
FANCY ARTICLES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
WATCHES, GUNS & PISTOLS, &c., &c., &c.

C. B. ROOT.

HAS just returned from the North, with one of the most brilliant and chaste assortments of Jewelry, Fancy articles of new and beautiful varieties, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &., ever before offered in this market.

He invites the attention of citizens and strangers. He will be constantly receiving and opening packages for a few weeks to come, and will take pleasure in exhibiting them to all who may give him a call
October 4th, 1850. 80

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

FOR THE REGISTER.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The twenty-fifth Annual Conference of N. Carolina District, Methodist Protestant Church, convened at Rehoboth, Granville county, N. C., Nov. 8th 1850.

The President of the past year opened the Conference with religious exercises. On motion, C F Harris was appointed Secretary. The chair having pronounced the Conference as duly organized, the following list of members was made.

MINISTERS.—Wm H Wills, President; G A T Whitaker, B L Hoskins, J L Michaux, Ira E Norman, R H Jones, John Paris, Caswell Drake, C Allen, A C Harris, Alson Gray, A W Lineberry, Wm McCoin, Josiah Southerly, C F Harris, David Weasner, John Hinshaw, Alex Robbins, Nathan Robbins, H T Weatherly, W J Ogburn, R R Prather, Q Holton, J W Leckie, and Joseph Parker.

LAY DELEGATES—Daniel Fergus, W J Norman, G J Cherry, Dr. L W Batchelor Dr T C Arrington, E D Drake, B F Harris, G N Hicks, Ivey Harris, Daniel Foust, Peter Julian, Reuben Giles, F C Robbins, Anderson Nicholson, Jordan Rominger, R C Rankin, Col Gravner Marsh, Thomas H Pegram, Paris Chipman, Hugh Little, R G Beeson, Thomas Templeton and E D Elliott.

The following Committees were appointed: 1. On Statistics. 2 On filling the pulpit during Conference. 3 To assist the Conference Steward. 4 On Election Law. 5 To examine the Journal of the last Conference for unfinished business. 6 Publishing Committee. 7 Stationing Committee. 8 Obituaries. 9 On Finance. 10 On Orders and Itinerancy. 11 Special Committees.

Wm H Wills, re-elected President.

REPORT OF THE STATIONING COMMITTEE.

Wilmington Station.—J L Michaux, Superintendent, B L Hoskins, Assistant,

Fayetteville Station—C F Harris, sup.

Albemarle Circuit—Ira E Norman, sup.—One to be supplied.

Roanoke Circuit—A W Lineberry, sup.

Halifax Circuit—Jno F Speight, sup.

Granville Circuit—G. A. T. Whitaker, sup. C. Drake and A. C. Harris, Assistants.

Orange Circuit—A. Gray, sup. C. L. Cooley, assistant.

Randolph Circuit—John Paris, sup.

Guilford Circuit—J. Parker, sup. A. Robbins, N. Robbins, H. T. Weatherly, and R. R. Prather Assistants.

Davidson Circuit—J. Hinshaw, sup. J. Southerly, Assistants.

Yadkin Circuit—W. J. Ogburn, sup. One to be supplied.

Mocksville Circuit—D. Weasner, sup. Q. Holton, assistant.

Cleaveland Circuit—Sup. to be supplied, J. Koone, assistant.

McDowell Mission—Sup. to be supplied, R. Cochran, assistant.

Halifax Circuit and Fayetteville Station formed this year.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE.

Resolved, That in the view of some efforts that are being made under the specious name of Wesleyan Methodism, to introduce and enforce the doctrines of Abolition of Slavery in this State, by the agency of certain men, who have dared to assume the name of Christian Ministers, it is the duty of all tho ministers and preachers of this Conference, to show their unqualified disapprobation of all such efforts and ministers, by standing entirely aloof from all such associations, and not to assist or participate in any of their mischievous and wicked and lawless efforts to subvert the order, peace and prosperity of the citizens of our State.

Resolved furthermore, That those evil and arch agents in this mischief, McBride, Crooks and Bacon should not be permitted to assume any part of any service performed in any of our chapels or preaching places.

Whereas, That it is publicly known that certain ministers, calling themselves true Wesleyan Methodists, have been convicted of intermeddling with the institution of Slavery in our State, and having fomented strife and discord, both in a social and religious point of view, and have brought much odium on the Christian name; and furthermore, as persons at a distance from the scene of these transactions may not be fully aware that the ministers above mentioned are not of our order.

Resolved, That the political papers in our State, friendly to truth and justice, be requested to announce that the authors of these disturbances are not Methodist Protestants; but true Wesleyan Methodists, (so called) from the State of Ohio."

The free and Representative Government of the United States is said to be experimental—it has stood the shock of scores of years.

Our Church combines Republican Government and Armenian doctrines—the first in America to blend these two great principles. Our almost unparalleled success evinces that the public mind appreciates our position.

The next Annual Conference will convene at Bethel, on Haw River, in Guilford County, on Friday before the 2nd Sunday in November, 10 o'clock, A. M., 1851. C. F. HARRISS, *Sec'ry.*
Nov. 14th, 1850.

SPEECH OF

HENRY W. MILLER. ESQ.,

AT OXFORD, NOV. 5TH, 1850,

In reply to Hon. A. W. Venable.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer as an apology for asking your attention in reply to the gentleman who has addressed you, the call which you have first made upon me. I disavow all desire to interfere with the relations which exist between him and his constituents and trust I am not violating any rules of propriety, in answering, at your request, as far as my humble ability will permit, arguments which I regard as fallacious, and doctrines that appear to me dangerous to the peace and union of these States. I do not appear before you to gratify any spirit of party. I shall not address you in any such spirit, except so far as it may be necessary to defend some of the patriotic men who belong to the Whig party from what I conceive to be the unjust assaults which have been made upon them.

The subject to which I shall ask your attention, more particularly, is above party ties and should be disconnected from party influences. It is a subject in which the whole country has a deep,—a vital interest. I refer to the Acts of Compromise and adjustment passed at the last Session of Congress. Some of these acts the gentleman opposed, and he now seeks, not only to justify his own course, but assails those who differed from him, and thought it their duty to sustain those measures. If the reasons given for *his* course be valid, then has the South been greatly wronged, by the passage of that Compromise, and those who supported it, are no longer entitled to her confidence. On the contrary, if those measures were just and proper, and upon being faithfully carried out, will secure the rights of all sections and restore peace to the Country, then his course was unwise, and his efforts now, to excite hostility to those who sustained them, deserve, and should receive, the rebuke of all who love the Union; who reverence the laws, and who regard the further agitation of the slavery question dangerous to our peace and prosperity.

I maintain that the Acts of Compromise secured the honor of the South,—encroached upon the rights of no section,—were wise and conciliatory in their character, and should be sustained by *all* men, of *all* parties, in every section of the Union,—that if so sustained, our National peace, prosperity and Union will be secured, but if violated, resisted, nullified or repealed, neither of those great interests and blessings will be advanced, but all of them hazarded, jeopardized, perhaps lost. These positions I shall endeavour to establish and in so doing I ask the attention of all present, however widely they may differ from me on matters of mere party politics.

The Acts of Compromise were, 1. The admission of California as a State. 2. The establishment of a Territorial Government for Utah. 3. The Texan boundary and New Mexican Territorial Bill. 4. The Act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. 5. The fugitive slave law; against all which the gentleman voted, except the last named, and the Utah Act. On the final passage of the latter he did not vote at all.

I understand him to contend that the admission of California was unconstitutional—unjust to the South and a virtual enactment of the Wilmot Proviso, in as much as the Constitution presented by that people contained a clause prohibiting slavery, and I understand him further to contend, that Congress should have adopted the Missouri Compromise line in reference to that Territory.

Now, to enable us, Fellow Citizens, to understand this subject fully, it is necessary to refer to the Federal Constitution itself, and to portions of the past political history of the country on the subject of slavery. The 3d Section of the 4th Art. of the Constitution says "*New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union.*" The 4th Sec. of the same Article declares that "*the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of Government.*"

It will be remembered that the power of Congress over the provisions of a Constitution, presented by a people asking admission into the Union, was discussed with great ability and much bitterness during the Missouri Controversy. That State was formed out of territory acquired from France under the treaty of 1803. In July 1820, she presented herself for admission into the Union, with a Constitution which was silent on the subject of Slavery. Those who were hostile to that institution sought to incorporate a provision in her Constitution prohibiting it. It was contended by those who opposed this

restriction, that Congress had no such power, —that it would be a violation of the Federal Constitution, that all Congress could do was to take care that the State Constitution was "*republican in its form*"—and that the people who asked to come in as a State, *and they alone*, could adopt such a provision.—The progress and result of this controversy are well known. It agitated the whole nation. It shook the Union to its centre. A Compromise was at last agreed upon, and resulted in the admission of Missouri without such restriction, but prohibiting slavery in all the territory out of which that State had been formed, *North* of 36° 30′, and leaving it to the people *South* of that line, to establish slavery or not as they might wish. This Compromise settled the question of slavery as to all Territory east of the Rocky Mountains. Our title to Oregon, lying west of those mountains was at last perfected, under the administration of Mr. Polk, and on the application of her people for a territorial government, the question of the power of Congress over the subject of slavery, was again raised. This controversy was finally ended as far as Oregon was concerned, by the passage of a bill establishing a territorial government for that Country with the ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery incorporated in it. Mr. Polk approved this bill, and based that approval expressly upon the grounds, that Oregon was situated North of the Missouri line, and that he desired to adhere to the spirit of that compromise.

The passage of this Bill would have settled the question of slavery, as to every foot of Territory belonging to the United States, had it not been for the fruits of the Mexican War—resulting as it did, in the acquisition of vast territory, lying on both sides of the line of of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. It was during the progress of that War, and when the acquisition of such territory was anticipated, that the *Wilmot Proviso* was introduced which is destined to secure an execrable immortality to its projector, as a 'skillful architect of evil.'

Well, California and New Mexico had been acquired, "by the common blood and treasure of the whole Union." They needed governments. Congress was bound, by treaty stipulations, and in justice, to give them *efficient civil governments*. This duty was delayed from time to time, owing to the conflict between the North and the South, the former seeking to extend the Wilmot Proviso over those territories, the latter resisting it as unjust and unconstitutional. In the mean while the immense and astonishing riches of Calirornia were being developed. The accounts which reached us of the extraordinary discoveries of gold in that region, were more like the creations of fable than reality. A stream of population began to flow in the direction of that land of promise. Wave succeeded wave. Nor were they ignorant and worthless, but bold, intelligent and adventurous men of all classes and avocations, who knew the value of well regulated government, and would not long stand the deprivation of it. Congress neglected them. Whilst that body debated and wrangled about abstractions, a mighty nation was springing up in that distant region. They were threatened with anarchy. They resolved upon forming a Constitution and presenting themselves for admission as a State into this Union. During the Fall of 1849, a Convention of Delegates assembled, and framed a State Constitution, in which there was a clause prohibiting slavery. It is estimated that in January last, there was in California, a population of 107,090 souls. The Constitution was submitted to the People and ratified by a vote of 12,061 to 811, besides about 1200 blank votes, making in all upwards of 14,000.

President Taylor transmitted this Constitution to Congress with a recommendation that California be admitted as a State. She was finally admitted by a large majority in the Senate and 150 to 57 in the House. This was one of the measures of Compromise. The gentleman voted against it.—He says it was unconstitutional. In what particular? Not because there had been no territorial government before the formation of the State Constitution, for there is no article in the Federal Constitution which either directly or by implication, requires this. It may be an argument against the *regularity* of the admission but none against its Constitutionality. But he says, she did not obtain the consent of Congress to frame a Constitution. So did not Arkansas, and several other States, whose admission was not regarded either as a violation of the Federal Constitution or in derogation of the rights of their sisters. Would he have remanded them to a territorial State on account of such supposed irregularity? Besides, owing to the remoteness of California from the seat of the Federal Government—the nature of her population—her exposure to foreign influence and violence by the influx of foreign emigrants—the length of time she had been kept without a regular civil government—her case was one of extreme hardship and emergency, and appealed to Congress for prompt and favorable action. He says California gave but about 14,000 votes in passing upon her Constitution. Has he forgotten that Michigan, Indiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and several other States gave a much smaller vote—in some instances not more than one fourth as many? Would he have excluded these States for such a reason, or would he have remanded them to their state of pupilage that they might come in with a fairer showing? The truth is, it only required the time it took the gentleman and those who acted with him to give birth to their lengthy speeches against California to enable her to remove such an objection as this. Every day carried hundreds to her shore—and the routes through the western wilds were alive with thousands of enterprising families wending their way to this land of golden hopes. What her population now is it is difficult to tell, but cannot be far short of 150,000.

It seems, however, that the strongest objection to her admission was the provision in her Constitution prohibiting slavery. Now, I insist that the people of that Country had not only the right to form a Constitution and ask admission into the Union, but also to frame just such a Constitution as they wished, and the only enquiry for Congress was, "Is it republican in its form?" They had a right to incorporate in it a clause prohibiting or establishing slavery as to them seemed best. Congress had no more right to force this institution upon her against her will than it had to deprive her of it if she desired to establish it. This is the true doctrine. This is the Republican doctrine —this is the doctrine contended for by those who opposed the Missouri restriction—this is the only safe doctrine for the South. It is what Southern statesmen have ever contended for, and surely the gentleman has not so soon forgotten the Resolutions of his favorite, *Mr. Calhoun*, introduced in the Senate of the United States in 1847! He advocated these Resolutions with that ability which characterized all its efforts. One of them is in the following language:

"That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed that a people, in forming a constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happiness; and that, in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into Union, except that its constitution shall be republican: and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests."

Now can any man mistake the meaning of this? Is it not too plain to admit of doubt or cavil?—Were not the inhabitants of California "A PEOPLE" in the sense of this resolution? If so, then did they not have the right to form and adopt the government which they considered best calculated 'to secure their liberty, prosperity and happiness?' But this is not all. It is asserted as a part of this 'creed' that when this 'PEOPLE,' have thus formed a government or Constitution and ask for admission into the Union "*no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution except that their Constitution be* REPUBLICAN." The same doctrine was advanced in the Southern Addresss of 1849, in the putting forth of which document, the gentleman himself bore a most conspicuous part. Has he so soon forgotten these things? Have the responses of his great oracle passed so speedily from his memory? Melancholy indeed is the reflection that old friendships and associations should so seldom visit our minds, and when they come be permitted to fade so quickly away!

Let us test this matter a little further. Suppose the Constitution of California had been silent on the subject of slavery or had contained a clause recognizing and establishing it—would the gentleman and his friends have opposed its admission? Would they not have been quick to revive the doctrine of the South in the Missouri Controversy—to give full vigor and efficacy—"ample verge and space enough"—to the "creed" of *Mr. Calhoun* as set forth in his Resolutions and Speech of 1847? He well knows that if California had presented a Constitution either silent as to slavery or establishing it, and the North had attempted the game they did in reference to Missouri, we should have heard nothing from him about extensive boundaries,—sparse population, —irregularity of proceedings,—and that exploded humbug, *Executive dictation!*—No, all would have been as regular as clock work,—inhabitants would have been manufactured faster than men and sprung up from the teeth of Cadmus, and the Resolutions of '98 and 99,—Magna Charta—and though last, not *last*, the Southern address, would have all been appealed to in defence of the right of a PEOPLE to self government! All such difficulties as now appear, would then have been as empty bubbles, on the vast sea of reason, which he would have brought to bear in favour of the *immediate* and *unconditional* admission, of glorious California as a State!

He says he was for extending the Missouri Compromise line across California to the Pacific. Now I contend that such a policy would have been most suicidal to the South. How stands the case? Those who have had ample opportunity to form a correct judgment declare that the portion of California South of 36° 30′, is not adapted to slave labour,—that the institution could not exist there. In a memorial sent to Congress on the 12th March 1850 by Messrs. Fremont and Gwyn, her Senators, and her two Representatives, I find the following language.

"Much misapprehension appears to have obtained in the Atlantic States relative to the question of slavery in California. The undersigned have no hesitation in saying, that the provision in the Constitution excluding that institution, meets with the almost unanimous approval of that people. This unanimity is believed to result not so much from the prejudices against the system which are quite general in the Northern part of the United States, as from a universal conviction that in no portion of California *is the soil and climate of a character adapted to slave labor.*"

Again, hear what was said by some of the leading men in the Convention that framed her Constitution. I read from the debate in that body compiled by Brown—*Mr. Lippitt* said—(page 449.)

"And what will the South (our South) say? Certainly the South will not commit an act so suicidal as to refuse its assent to this Constitution because we have not cut off all South of 36° 30′. *There is not a member on this floor who believes that slavery can ever exist there.* Whatever desire the South might have to introduce slavery there, *it is utterly impracticable to do so*,—that it never can exist in that region is sufficient to preclude the idea. If the Territory is divided at all, it will, in accordance with the compromise agreed to between the two great parties, *be erected into a free State by the action of the people themselves.* There is no division of opinion between the Northern and Southern population of California on this subject. Consequently if it becomes a seperate State *it will be a free state and instead of* ONE *there will be* TWO FREE STATES."

Mr. Gwyn (one of her Senators) said in the same debate. "The line of 36° 30′ is a great question on the other side of the Mountains. Here it is nothing. If any portion of our population are opposed to slavery *per se*, it is that portion south of that line. *It is utterly unfitted for slave labor*, being a grazing and a grape country, with a few rich valleys and extensive arid plains."

Here then we were told in express terms that if the Missouri Compromise line had been run, and all south of it cut off from California, it would beyond doubt have become a free State—that "it is utterly unfitted for slave labor."—When then would have been the practical effect of the gentlemans's policy? *Why, to weaken the slave States and add strength to the North.*

There is one historical fact which perhaps has escaped the gentleman's memory. As early as December 11, 1848 *Mr. Douglas* introduced into the Senate of the United States a bill for the immediate admission of California as a State into the Union. This Bill can be found in the Congressional Globe of 1848—(page 21.)—It has been declared by *Mr. Lumpkin* of Georgia I learn, then a member of the House of Representatives, that this bill was prepared and introduced at the instance of or under the approval of Mr. Polk. Did we hear any expressions of holy honor at all this? But I dismiss this branch of the subject. However irregular may have been the proceedings connected with the admission of California, I see nothing in them violative of the Constitution. She is now a sovereign State of this Union, and can establish slavery if she wishes. She stands upon an equality with her sisters, and instead of giving her the cold shoulder, and wrangling about the legitimacy of her birth, let us rather extend to her the right hand of fellowship, and bid her God speed in her bright career to greatness and glory!

(Continued to-morrow.)

GEN. SAUNDERS'S REMARKS,

On announcing the death of Ex-Gov. Spaight.

MR. SPEAKER: I rise for the purpose of seconding the motion made by my friend from Craven, to concur in the resolution of the Senate, and in doing so, I beg the indulgence of the House, while I express my own feelings with reference to the individual, whose death has just been announced.—Richard Dobbs Spaight commenced his political life, as a member of this House, as a representative from the Town of Newberne, in the year 1819.

I then formed his acquaintance, and continued his personal and political friend during his continuance in the public service. He was after this transferred to the other Branch of the Legislature, and in 1823, was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. He was afterwards elected, by the Legislature, Governor of the State.

In these various high and important trusts, it was my fortune to have known him, and to have known him intimately! Governor Spaight was not a brilliant man, but was of sound judgment, and of practical good sense. He was a Republican in principle and belonged to that class of politicians, who were for adhering most strictly to the letter of the Constitution.

His father had been a member of the Convention from North Carolina, by which the Constitution was framed, and I doubt if any man has been more faithful, and honest in its support than the Son whose death we are now called on to lament.

Gov. Spaight was ardently attached to his native State, and no man could have been more conscientious in the discharge of his public duties, in a way to advance the public interest.

He has lived the life of a faithful public Servant, and leaves behind him the name of an honest man! I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I had not, from the suddeness of the intelligence, been enabled to say something more worthy of the occasion! Less I could not have said in respect to the memory of one whom I valued and claimed as a personal friend.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.--The principal importance attending the political complexion of the next House of Representatives of Massachusetts is in reference to the choice of a United States Senator. The election is not made by joint ballot of the two branches, as is commonly supposed, but each House elects by and for itself. If, therefore, the Whigs should have control of the House, none other than a Whig will receive the vote of that body, and the Senate non-concuring, no choice would be made, and the post of Senator would be vacant. The chance for preventing the election of any but a true Whig United States Senator should stimulate the Whigs of the towns yet to elect representatives to the most active exertions.

Springfield Republican.

HORACE GREELY FOR U. S. SENATOR.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—

"There was a kind of whig caucus, in a down town hotel, on Saturday evening, at which rumor says it was resolved to push Horace Greeley for U. S. Senator. I give you the story for what it is worth. It creates some talk in 'certain circles.'"

DISCOVERY OF A THIRD RING TO THE PLANET SATURN.—The existence of a third ring around the Planet Saturn, which had been for some time suspected, has been ascertained by the astronomers at the Observatory at Cambridge, Massachuetts. It is inferior to the two others, and therefore its distance from the body of Saturn must be small.

TEXAS SUGAR.—We have just examined some excellent sugar made this season on the Colorado, by Dr. Heard, of Egypt, and Mr. Myers, of Wharton county. The sugar is as fair and as good as any brought to this market from New Orlens. The gentlemen who made this sugar propose selling it at their plantations at New Orleans prices.

Victoria (Texas) Advocate.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached. Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 23rd.

MR. MILLER'S SPEECH.

We commence this morning, and shall continue in our next two numbers, the highly able and eloquent Speech of HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., of this City, in reply to Mr. Venable, upon occasion of the recent discussion at Oxford. The whole Speech will appear in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly of Tuesday; so that the Weekly of Tuesday, will contain the Governor's Message, in full, Mr. Miller's Speech, in full, the Addresses of the two Speakers, on assuming the Chairs of the respective Houses, Legislative Proceedings. &c. &c.

Mr. Miller's argument in support of the Compromise measures will compare favorably with the best of those delivered in Congress, during the last session, and is destined to add greatly to the enviable reputation of the Author. We commend it to the perusal of every man, who loves the Union and the South better than he does disorganizing agitators and reckless demagogueism.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

We learn from the Baltimore papers, that Mr. J. G. McPheeters, formerly of Raleigh, while on his passage from St. Louis to this City, was detained in Pittsburg, one day last week, awaiting the boat for Brownsville, and whilst there had a servant stolen from him by the abolitionists of that place. She was in attendance on his child as a nurse, and had been tenderly and kindly raised, her parents and grand-parents being favorite house servants in his father's family, and the child, having no mother, was tenderly attached to her, who had always been her companion—so much so that she is now lying ill in Baltimore, caused by continued mourning for her. On application to the Marshal and some friends, as to what could be done towards her recovery, he was told that such was the state of feeling in Pittsburg, and such the arrangements of the abolitionists, that there was no chance for him to recover the servant!!

DEATH OF COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

We regret to learn that Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, a brave soldier during the war of 1812; for many years connected with the public councils of his own State and of the Nation, and Vice President of the United States during the administration of Mr. Van Buren; died at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Tuesday last, whilst in the discharge of his duties as a member of his State Legislature.—His illness was brief, having been seized with a second attack of paralysis, under which he suffered but a few days, when, at a ripe age, he was relieved by death.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A highly interesting letter from the Executive of the United States to a citizen of Georgia appears in the papers of that State. The President's views and intentions respecting the fugitive slave law, and its enforcement, are set forth very clearly and with explicit assurances that leave no room for any one to deceive himself, if there are any so disposed, as to the earnest and steadfast purpose of the Executive to give efficiency to the law, by the use, if necessary, of all the means which the Constitution places at his disposal.

The Washington Union commends the letter, its tone and purport. "We should be utterly wanting in liberality," says the Union, "if we did not cordially approve the spirit of Mr. FILLMORE'S letter." The National Intelligencer says of this letter, that it gives to the public assurances of what all who know the President felt assured of before—"that he stands ready to employ his whole power in enforcing the act of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves, whenever the officers charged with its execution shall find themselves so obstructed in the performance of their duty as to require the interposition of the Executive arm; and that he, in like manner, stands ready to punish any officer of the Government who shall prove faithless to his duty in the execution of the law."

It appears that no evidence has been exhibited to the President, in relation to the case of Crafts and his wife, which would justify his interference. All the statements which have reached him, as to the delinquency of the Marshal, or the resistance made to the execution of the law, have been unofficial and merely by rumor. But he intimates, in very plain terms, his determination to remove any Marshal who may wilfully neglect to perform his duty in the premises. The President has "so much confidence in the patriotism and devotion to the laws which have always characterized a large majority of the people of Boston, that he cannot for a moment believe that it will ever be necessary to call, in any extraordinary aid to execute the laws in that community." But, "if, unfortunately, he shall find himself mistaken in this, and the painful necessity should arise, he is resolved to perform his duty, by employing all the means which the Constitution and Congress have placed at his disposal, to enforce the law."

☞ We were pleased to see Mr. WASHINGTON, the gentlemanly Senator from Craven, who has been detained by professional duties, in his place in the Senate, on yesterday.

REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Morning, Nov. 23rd.

"We now tell the Register, once for all, that its lamentations and its threats will be of no avail.—The Democrats came into power with the distinct understanding that Whig incumbents were to go out."

The "Standard" wastes breath, unnecessarily. We neither "lament" nor "threaten." We only repeat, what we have frequently predicted, that Loco Focoism will kill itself, the present session, so dead, that the hand of resurrection will never reach it!

COMPLIMENT TO MR. CLAY.

On the 14th instant, while the Hon. HENRY CLAY was on a casual visit to Frankfort, Kentueky, where the Legislature of his State is holding its session a series of resolutions was introduced in the House of Representatives, unanimously passed, and concurred in by the Senate, appointing a committee to invite him to meet the two Houses in general convention at noon the next day.

Mr. CLAY, having accepted the invitation thus handsomely tendered him, was introduced to the Legislature by a beautiful address from the Speaker, to which Mr. Clay responded in his happiest manner. The Telegraph report says of his remarks that they were truly eloquent and full of patriotism.

☞ The "Standard" of Friday contains a *windy* account of the late discussion at Oxford. It is an extraordinary production and has earmarks upon it, by which many of our Granville friends, doubtless, can trace it to its source. We make no insinuations!

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Mr. Washington, the Senator from Craven, and Mr. Arendell, Senator from Jones and Carteret, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Joyner offered the following resolution; which was read, and laid upon the table for the present:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an amendment of the constitution be referred to a select committee; that so much thereof as relates to a reorganization of the public offices, to Finance and State debts, and to the Washington Monument, be referred to the joint committee of the two Houses on Finance; that so much as relates to the Common Schools, and the distribution of the School fund, be referred to the Committee on Education and the Literary fund; that so much as relates to Internal Improvements, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements; that so much as relates to the claim of the State on the Government of the United States for money advanced, be referred to a Select Committee; that so much as relates to the Western Turnpike and the Cherokee lands, be referred to a Select Committee; that so much as relates to Nag's Head, be referred to a Select Committee; that so much as relates to a revisal of the Statutes, and to foreign Communications, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that so much as relates to a geological and mineralogical survey of the State be referred to a Select Committee; and that so much as relates to Historical Documents, be referred to a Select Committee.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to refer to joint select committees, so much of the Governor's message as relates to negro Slavery, and Communications from South Carolina and New Hampshire; concurred in.

Mr. Joyner presented the resignation of J. W. Gary, a Justice of the Peace of Halifax county.

Agreeing to a message from the House of Commons, the Senate proceeded to vote for engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Woodfin presented a bill for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to lie upon the table and be printed.

Mr. Davidson, from the Committee on election of Engrossing Clerk, reported no choice.

Agreeing to a message from the House, the Senate again proceeded to vote for Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Lane, from the Committee on Joint Rules, reported those of 1848-9, with slight amendments, which were read, the amendments concurred in and the Rules adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rogers from Committee on Election of Engrossing Clerk, reported that Mr. Bryan had 92 votes and was duly elected.

A message was received from the House proposing to print Constitution of United States, Constitution of North Carolina and Joint Rules of the two Houses, one copy for each member, and concurred in.

Mr. Joyner moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to vote to-morrow at 12 o'clock for Secretary of State; which was agreed to.

Mr. Joyner then nominated Wm. Hill, the present incumbent.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22nd.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as composing the Committee on the Judiciary, viz: Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Eaton, D A Barnes, Avery, Winston, Jones, Stephenson, Wm. Hill, Cherry, A H Caldwell and J. M. Leach.

And the following as composing the Committee on Claims, viz: Messrs. Wilson, L. B. Sanders, T J Person, Johnson, McCleese, Hawkins, McDowell, Maultsby, Sheek, Scott, Love, Farmer, Brogden and Pigott.

Mr. Pigott introduced a Bill to relieve sailing vessels from the tax imposed on them by the act of 1848 and '9. Read the first time and passed; and on his motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of nine, six from the House and three from the Senate, to be styled the "Committee on Revenue," whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the present Revenue Laws of the State, and that they report by Bill or otherwise, whether the said laws need any revision or amendment.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill concerning the official bonds of Sheriffs and Constables Read first time, passed, and referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Hayes, it was ordered that a mesage be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of five from each House, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Cherokee lands, both sold and unsold and also the debts owing for Cherokee lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to secure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States; to assert the rights of the Southern States to a fair share in the benefits of the Government, to encourage domestic industry and direct trade with foreign nations.

[We shall shortly give the provisions of this Bill more in detail.]

And Mr. Love a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, which were severally read the first time and passed, and ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Webb introduced a Bill to repeal the 8th section of the Act of Assembly, passed at the session of 1848-'9, entitled an Act to increase the Revenue of the State, which was read the first time and passed, and on his motion referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported that Mr Bryan had received 70 votes, Mr. Thomas 48 and Mr Burton 37. No election.

A Message was sent to Senate, proposing to go again into the election of Engrossing Clerk, which was concurred in by the Senate, and the House then proceeded to vote as follows: Bryan 48, Thomas 36, Burton 20, Graham 11.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported that Mr. Bryan had received 71 votes, Thomas 45. Burton 35 and Graham 11, and that no candidate having received a majority, there was no election

With the concurrence of the Senate the vote was again taken, which resulted as follows: Mr. Bryan 61, Mr. Thomas 27, Mr. Graham 4.

The Speaker announced Messrs McLean, Ruffin, Stephenson, Foster, of Davidson and Blow, as the Select Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution and Installation of Governor.

Mr. S. J. Person, from the joint select Committee appointed to prepare joint rules for the intercourse between the two houses, reported the rules of the last session, with a trifling alteration in reference to the number of copies of the Governor's Message to be furnished to the State Library.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to incorporate Falling Creek Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F. Read the first time and passed and referred to Committee on Private bills.

And the House then adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it's *sat-in*.

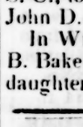
MARRIED

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst, by the Rev. Wm. M. Shipp, the Rev. Wm. Barringer, of Cabarrus, to Miss Lavinia M, third daughter of the late John Alston.

In Wilmington, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, on the 18th inst., Gen. Waddy Thompson, of Greenville, S. C., to Miss Cornelia, eldest daughter of Col. John D. Jones.

In Wilmington, on Thursday night last, Dan'l B. Baker, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss Julia, daughter of Dr. S. B. Everitt.

FOR SALE!



A PAIR of well-broke, young Carriage Horses, at the Livery Stables of
COOKE & BUFFALOE.
Raleigh, Nov. 23rd 94

Public Meeting in Granville.

THE Citizens of Granville county, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Oxford, on Tuesday, of December Court, where they may expect to hear addresses from several distinguished sons of Carolina, on the questions of the day, MANY CITIZENS.
Nov. 23rd, 1850.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, October 25th, 1850. 86

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE Proprietor respectfully informs Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he is prepared to accommodate with comfortable lodging and good cheer

Twenty or twenty-five of their number.

He will spare no pains to satisfy and please his guests. He has all the necessary accommodations, and will devote his best exertions to that end.—TERMS—as moderate as the times will admit.
F. W. KING.
Oct. 1, 1850. 79 tl

Nothing new by Telegraph to-day.

V. B. PALMER, the American News paper Agent, is Agent for this paper and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIBERS at the same rates as required by us.—His offices are at
PHILADELPHIA, N. W. cor. Third and Chesnut sts
New York, Tribune Building.

FRESH ARRIVALS
SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves
Under the Telegraph Office,
Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of
W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.
April16, 1850. 31 tf

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850. for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Nov.21st, 1850. 94

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

Union House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.
JAMES HALL.
Raleigh, Sept. 27th, 1850. 78 ts.

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.

JUST to hand a good assortment,
WM. PECK & SON.
Raleigh, Sept 12, 1850. 4w 74

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees, just to hand
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 17, 1850 66

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS Masonic Body will convene in this City, on Monday evening, the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *Dispensations*, will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary
Raleigh, Sept. 26th 1850. tm 7—

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.
Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.
ALSO ON HAND.
100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of

Dry Goods,	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by
J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand. Very cheap.
E. L. HARDING & CO.

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Female Classical Institute,
HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. KARL W. PETERSILLA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILLA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of 5 months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting. Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of 5 months,	$50
Tuition in the Cassical Department.	20
Do in the English Department,	15
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20
Drawing and Painting,	10
Painting in Oil Colours,	15
French,	10

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

☞ The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.
B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, Nov. 8th 1850. 2m 91

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.
L. B. WALKER.
November 15th, 1850. 92

SECOND SUPPLY OF
Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at
E. L. HARDING & CO'.

BRITTON & TODD

Sycamore Street, opposite Powell's Hotel, Petersburg, Va., OFFER FOR SALE,

80 hhds. St Croix, P Rico and N O sugars; 5 hhds refined sugars
200 bags Rio, Laguyria, and Java coffee
40 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugars
25 tons Swedes, American and English iron
30 bales horse shoes
150 bales Gunny, Dundee and German bagging
100 coils bale rope
150 boxes sperm, adamantine and tallow candles
50 boxes soap
10 boxes very superior family soap
150 barrels old rye double and single rectified whiskey
21 barrels grape brandy
5 ½ pipes Cog. brandy, part very fine,
2 hhds. rum
20 pipes and 1-4 pipes Port, Mad. and Sherry wine
100 bags shot, assorted,
760 kegs nails, Cumberland and Rapid falls,
300 sides sole leather
150 reams wrapping paper
80 reams letter and cap paper
25 hhds. and bbls. molasses
100 boxes window glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12

Horse collars, saddles, bridles, bed cords, lines, pepper, ginger, spice, mace, starch, chocolate, water buckets, cotton cards, band iron, hoop iron, castings, cotton yarns, wagon whips, &c. &c. &c. All of he above goods will be sold at the lowest rates.
BRITTON & TODD.
August 21, 1850. 68 3m

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
October 8th, 1850. 81

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
At No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimer,
Fancy Cassimeres—a good assortment,
Good and Common Vesting, Black Satin Vesting
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes and qualittes,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and ½ Hose.
For sale low, by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct 28th, 1850. 87

1851.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR.
1851.

THIS Day published by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of
PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING
Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.
Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.
WM. M. OVERBY.
Raleigh May 20, 1850 41

NEW NOVEL.

ADELAIDE LINDSAY, by the author of Lettice Arnold. Price 25 cents.
AT TURNER'S.
Oct. 25th, 1850. 86

Just received by Express, this day, a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.
EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 21st, 1850. 85

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.
R. TUCKER & SON.
August 26th, 1850. 96

ROM THE PRESIDENT.

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o a citizen of Georgia appears in
tate. The President's views and
the fugitive slave law, and its en-
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e no room for any one to deceive
any so disposed, as to the earnest
se of the Executive to give effi-
the use, if necessary, of all the
nstitution places at his disposal.
nion commends the letter, its tone
should be utterly wanting in lib-
ion; "if we did not cordially ap-
Mr. FILLMORE'S letter." The Na-
ays of this letter, that it gives to
s of what all who know the Presi-
before—"that he stands ready to
wer in enforcing the act of Con-
y of fugitive slaves, whenever the
its execution shall find themselves
erformance of their duty as to re-
n of the Executive arm; and that
tands ready to punish any officer
ho shall prove faithless to his duty
e law."

vidence has been exhibited to the
to the case of Crafts and his wife,
his interference. All the state-
ached him, as to the delinquency
e resistance made to the execu-
been unofficial and merely by
ates, in very plain terms, his de-
e any Marshal who may wilfully
duty in the premises. The Pres-
fidence in the patriotism and de-
hich have always characterized a
people of Boston, that he cannot
that it will ever be necessary to
dinary aid to execute the laws
But, "if, unfortunately, he
staken in this, and the painful ne-
e is resolved to perform his duty,
eans which the Constitution and
l at his disposal, to enforce the

ased to see Mr. WASHIN-
y Senator from Craven, wh
professional duties, in hi
on yesterday.

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the atttention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

Heartt & Litchford

DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

The "Bug" also at Home again.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said Cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by himself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my 'artistic skill, in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs.* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our goods. Who is there in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and 'Bug' Oliver, Why 'their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits.'

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but we are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any house in this State or out of it. There is no establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantage over us. We buy where every body else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our clothing is equal to any offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being Judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern Cities, and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made

Our stock embracing Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from 6 to $20 and upwards. Cloaks, full circle, $18 upwards. Frock, dress, and Sack COATS from 7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8. VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1,25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call before you purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S.
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 8th, 1850. 90

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

Received to day by Express,

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

Burning Fluid and Lamps.

A good supply in Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

HAVE just received the most splendid stock of rich and handsome Goods, in their line, ever offered for Sale in the City of Raleigh.—The elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The Patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs, by which they are embellished, are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the highest perfection of Art and Skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. I., among the attractions of the City of Raleigh, during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Vest, Fob and Guard chains,
Ladies' Watch chains, new style,
Seals, Keys and chains,
Earrings, Breastpins and Finger Rings,
Diamond Breastpins and Rings,
Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Necklaces,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens,
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Gold and Silver Thimbles and Silver Combs,
Gold and Silver Buckles and Slides,
Coral assorted—Shell and Silver Card cases,
Clocks, warranted good Time-pieces,
Silver, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Salt and Cream Spoons,
Silver and plated Butter Knives,
Steel chains and Keys and Music Boxes,
Steel worked Bags, Tassells, Rings and Beads,
A large collection of Fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the Toilet and Fancy Boxes,
Full Setts fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, Candlesticks, Baskets,
Waiters and Fruit Stands—new style,
Brittania ware and Flower Vases,
Pocket Books and Silk Purses,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes,
Pistols, Table Cutlery and Guitar strings.

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK &c.

HAVING qualified, at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, Dec'd., I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, in this City on Saturday the 21st day of December next.

SIXTEEN LIKELY NEGROES.

Among whom are several good Cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

ALSO,

Several horses, one large Mule, the entire stock of Hogs, one yoke of large Oxen, likely Cows and Calves, twenty-five head of Sheep, crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said dec'd. resided. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is charged.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale.

MARY WHITAKER, Ex'r.

November 14th, 1850. 92 w3w

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year, was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 50 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. To Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office.

THE

Southern Home Manufactory,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South—This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

WANTED, immediately, two first-rate Coat-makers, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 9th, 1850. 90

THE SOUTHERNER.

THE undersigned propose to publish a weekly newspaper in the town of Greenville of the above name to be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the enterprise. We would forewarn the public against being alarmed by our name, as it is not intended to indicate any alliance with disunion or secession.—We are for the Constitution and the Union, but we think that it is high time for the South to be increasing in attachment for home, and looking more to home interests, and particularly that we here, should be zealously regarding the interests and concerns of our own North Carolina. The past and present teach us the lesson to rely upon ourselves, to sustain and foster our home industry and energy, and provide for our comforts and wants as much as we can within our own borders. It is from this consideration that we intend to make the "SOUTHERNER" an out-and-out North Carolina paper, and to devote ourselves in its columns chiefly to the subject of improvement in the *old North State*, improvement in the *agriculture*, *manufactures*, facilities for *transportation* and *markets*, (particularly by means of *plank-roads*) in her *education*, and in all other means by which her vast resources may become more fully developed.

In politics, the "SOUTHERNER" will be firmly and decidedly *Whig*, but opposed to every sort of Northern fanaticism, including *abolitionism*, *free soilism*, *ultraism*, *Millerism*, *Mormonism* *Fourierism* and the whole family of such abstract *Yankeeisms*.

We shall also give to the public the latest local and general news, which the growing prosperity of Greenville and this section of our State, we think will make interesting to a numerous class of readers.

The "SOUTHERNER" will be nearly or quite as large as the "*North State Whig*" and published at the very low price of $2.00 a year if paid in advance, or within one month after the first issue, $2,50 if paid within six months and $3,00 if paid at the end of the year.

F. H. HAWKS.
JAMES JOYNER.

November 12th, 1850. 92

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 84 6t

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Market.

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River.

MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tl

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to pass an act, to emancipate JAMES LANGFORD, of the County of Northampton.

Sept. 9th, 1850. 73 6w

Notice.

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No 10, Royal Arch Masons.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th 1850. 1m 83

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost—only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

Standard copy.

DRIED BEEF.

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef. Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By

L. B. WALKER.

July 2nd, 1850. 53

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,

Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.

Petersburg July 20 58 1y

UNION HOTEL.

San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.

San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

Upholsterer, and Mattress Maker,

In my Employ, Raleigh N. C.

Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c., manufactured in every style to order, and at the shortest notice.

BED MATTRESSES

of all kinds, including the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattress, which will be found a perfect luxury in Winter or Summer.

N. B. Mattress Manufactory is in rear of my Barber Shop. All orders thankfully received and attended to with promptness and despatch.

The workmen hitherto employed by J. Henry Harriss, Mattress Maker, in this City, are at present under my control, and are warranted and recommended to be excellent workmen.

ALFRED MITCHELL.

Raleigh, August 22nd, 1850. 68

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh April 23d 1850. 38

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG

SEATON GA
EDITOR AND PROP

THE SEMI-WEEKLY R
Is issued on Wednesdays and
per annum in advance; $4.50 if
six months; and $5 if not paid u
of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG
Is issued every Wednesday a
within four months; otherwise $3

BUSINESS DIRE

RALEIGH POST

MAIL ARRANGEM

Northern Mail—By Rail Ro
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m
Southern—Two-horse stage,
m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four horse
day, Wednesday and Saturday
closes Sunday, Wednesday and
Newbern—Four-horse stage,
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., a
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.
Turborough—Two-horse sta
Wednesday and Friday at 10 p.
day, Wednesday and Saturday
Pittsborough—Two-horse sta
and Thursday at 7 p. m., an
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse mail
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p.
Holly Springs—Horse Mail
4 p. m., and closes Thursday a
Letters should be in the Offi
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open every
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until
On Sunday, it will be open fr
and one hour directly after th
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH
UP STAIRS
SMITH'S BUIL
FAYETTEVILLE
Open from 7 A. M. to
NO ADMITTANCE WITHI

Rates	" First	10 wo
Raleigh to Petersburg,		30 cts.
" " Richmond		32 "
" " Washington		44 "
" " Baltimore		54 "
" " Philadelphia		74 "
" " New York		84 "
" " Fayetteville		21 "
" " Cheraw		28 "
" " Charleston		50 "
" " Macon		97 "
" " Montgomery		116 "
" " Mobile		138 "
" " New Orleans		172 "

And all the places on this and
munication in proportion to dist

OF THE NORTH
Mutual Insurance
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block,
Office.

OF THE NORTH
Mutual Life Insuran
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—
Hall.

BANK OF CAP
DISCOUNT DAY.
Board Meets at 11
BANKING HOURS F
W. H. JONES,
F. C. HILL, Te
Exchange, Baltimore, Philad
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina
the denomination of $5 and up

BANK OF THE
OFFICERS OF
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Te
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeepe
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of busines from 10
DISCOUNT DAY, W
Board of Directors me
BANK RATES FOR SELL
Sight Checks on New York
" " " Philadelphia
" " " Baltimore
Notes of the South Carolina
received.

MORELAND F

500 Acres of Valu
miles South of
etteville road, will be sold on
well secured being all that is de
ing to examine the land and pr
calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who

October 11, 1850.